Maryland Historical Trust HISTORY FROM PROPERTIES State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No.AL-III-C-169 Magi No. DOE __yes __no

1. Nam	e (indicate p	referred name)		
historic Clo	ver Hill Barn			
and/or common	Clover Hill Ba	ırn at Rocky Gap	State Park	
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	Rocky Gap State On internal ro	Park pad; .4 miles fro	m Park Office -	not for publication
city, town	mberland	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{\hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} 1$	congressional district	
state Mar	yland	county	Allegany	
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered X not applicable	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum X park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	erty (give names a	and mailing addresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name Mar	yland Departmen	it of Natural Res	ources	
street & number	Tawes State Off	ice Building	telephone no	o.: 410-974-2937
city, town Ann	apolis	state	and zip code _{Maryl:}	and 21401
		gal Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. All	egany County Cou	rthouse	liber
street & number	Washington Str	eet		folio
city, town	umberland		state !	Maryland
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
title Mar	yland Inventory	of Historic Pro	perties	
date unk	nown		federal X stat	e county loc
epository for su	urvey records Maryla	nd Historical Tru	ıst	
city, town $\operatorname{\mathbb{C}} \mathbf{r}$	ownsville		state 1	Maryland

7. De	escrip	tion
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Survey No. AL-III-C-169

Condition excellent	X deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one X original site	
good fair	ruins unexposed	_X_ altered	moved date of mov	e

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

8. Significance			Survey No. AL-III-C-169		
Period prehistoric 1400–1499	archeology-historic _X_ agriculture architecture art commerce	check and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)	
Specific dates	C.1911	Builder/Architect Unk	nown		
App1	icable Criteria: X A and/or icable Exception:	A _B _C _D _I			
Prepare both support.	a summary paragraph o	of significance and a	a general statement of	history and	

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

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<u> 10. Ge</u>	ograpl	nical I	Data_					
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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Truet Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DHCP/DHCD 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 -514-7100

SECTION 7 - DESCRIPTION

Page 7.1 CLOVER HILL BARN ROCKY GAP STATE PARK ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND AL-HI-B-169

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The Clover Hill Barn at Rocky Gap State Park is located near the main entrance to the Park and about .4 miles from the park office in a northwesterly direction. Constructed about 1911 as a dairy barn, the barn has been used by the Rocky Gap State Park as a storage facility since the park was created in the late 1960s. The two-level bank barn has a stone lower level and a frame upper level. Access to the upper level is from a dirt bank built into the north side of the Barn and the natural slope of the land. The Barn appears to be in original condition except for the addition of a concrete milking floor in the lower level. This 1936 alteration was the direct result of changes in health requirements for milk and dairy product producers. Because of changes in the mission and function of Rocky Gap State Park, the Clover Hill Barn will be removed in May 1997; it will be replaced by a portion of the golf course being installed in the Park.

The Clover Hill Barn is fifty feet wide and 100 feet long. There are two main levels to the barn. The lower level was a milking area and contained feeding bins and some stalls. The upper level was used for equipment and feed storage. At one point in its use, there were four tile silos on concrete bases at the barn; two on each gable end. Only one of the silos on the east end remains at the present. The concrete pads remain for the other three. All of the timber in the building is machine-sawn on a circular saw. All of the nails used in its construction are modern wire nails with flat heads. The mortar used in the foundation is a portland cement-based mixture. Other than its size, the principal features of this Barn are its three ventilators on the roof, the flower-pattern wall ventilators, and the large painted sign on the south wall "Clover Hill." The latter is a local signpost for travelers on Interstate 68 as they approach Cumberland; six miles to the west.

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The roughly-dressed, ashlar, stone foundation is only on the north elevation and on the east and west gable ends. The south elevation has no above grade foundation and appears to have a footing foundation only under the metal pillars that support the south wall. The foundation is twenty-six inches wide and eighty-inches high at its tallest point. Because of the natural slope of the land around the Barn, the tallest point of the stone foundation is at the southwest corner of the Barn. The interior side of the foundation is coated with a whitewash; mostly lime and some binders. There is some white paint on the wooden members of the framing system and stalls in the lower level. Wooden sills sit on top of the stone foundation. The sills are 12" square. On the south elevation support for the upper walls is provided by cast-iron columns. Each column is nine inches wide and decorated in a plain Tuscan style with a straight shaft and no base.

The south elevation contains the principal animal and human access to the lower level. Because of the manner in which the wall is sided, a casual glance leaves one with the impression that there was a forebay on that elevation. However, this side has not been altered since its original construction except for repairs. There is a crew door on the west side of this elevation at the corner of the building. There is another such door about one-third of the way to the other end of this wall and a third near the east end of the Barn. There is a series of paired, fixed-sash, four-light windows across the lower level of this wall. The windows have flat sills; but no headers or side trim. All of the surviving doors are simple board doors with strap hinges set onto wood door struts.

The wood siding on the lower level of the south elevation and the other three sides and on all of the upper level is six and three-eighths inches wide. All of the siding appears to be pine and circular sawn. It is secured to the frame with wire, flat-head nails. The exterior of the siding is painted white.

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The upper level of the south elevation shows a series of hay or feed doors. There are two on the western end of this side, a large one in the center, and a single door on the east end. The center door slides on an overhead track set onto the exterior of the building. The other doors are hinged. All of the doors are made of pieces of the siding material. Each door has a plan header. Over the three hinged doors on this elevation, there is a round ventilator. The ventilator is designed to resemble a flower divided into four parts. This elevation also has three louvered ventilator windows. Each window also had a flower-motif ventilator in the same pattern as the doors. At the top of this elevation and at the center over the large sliding door is written "CLOVER HILL"; the name of the farm. The writing is in black paint with a shadow image behind.

The east elevation had two terracota tile silos; only one remains at the present time. The concrete pad/foundation for the other remains in place. The stone foundation shows very clearly on this elevation. There are three crew doors at the lower level on this elevation; one at the south corner and two toward the center and near the silo locations. The surviving door is a board door with strap hinges. One fixed, single, four-light, window is located in the upper section of the foundation on this elevation.

The upper level of the east elevation has three windows with four-light fixed sash. Each window has a round, flower motif, ventilator. Near the center of the upper level and at the top of the end wall, there is an additional window with a round, flower motif ventilator. The surviving silo on this elevation is round and has a series of cast iron doors set into it to provide access for cleaning and for removal of feed. The silos were connected to the Barn by a wooden shaftway.

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At the gable end of the east elevation, a trim board is nailed to the exterior at the wall plate level to form a belt course in wood. At the center of this higher level, there is a large wooden, flower motif ventilator.

The north elevation has the dirt bridge to the upper level. Built into the natural slope of the landscape, this bridge has stone wing walls on either side. The bridge leads directly into the upper level and is wide enough to accommodate most farm equipment and wagons. The doors at the bridge location are a double set of flat doors that slide away from the center on an overhead track affixed to the exterior. There are flanking and smaller access doors on either side of the main door. Both of these have overhead track slides to allow the doors to open. During the course of the field work for the recordation of the Barn, the door to the left or east of the center fell away from the wall. The scar of a two-story milk house with a flat shed roof can be seen on the east or left side of this elevation. There is a single ventilator window on this face. Located to the right or western side of this elevation, it has the same round, flower motif as the other ventilators on this Barn. At the foundation level of the north elevation, there are two, fixed sash, four-light windows set into the upper edge of the foundation to provide light into the lower level.

The west elevation is similar to the east gable end. There were once two silos on this end but both have been removed except for their concrete pad foundations. The three windows have round, flower motif ventilators/windows. There is also a central door and a hoist or pulley on this elevation. The foundation is also pierced by two fixed sash, four-light windows set into the upper section of the foundation. At the center of this elevation and at the foundation level, there is a large opening set into the foundation. Part of the original structure, it was intended to provide feed access to the lower level and was also used as access to feed machinery from the silos that were located on this side.

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The lower level was used for milking, feeding, and stabling. The height of this level is low and determined by the height of the foundation; eighty inches. Two-thirds of the floor space is devoted to feeding and milking functions; the remainder contains stalls. The stalls are set against the south wall and extend from that wall to the second row of columns back from the wall. The floor area in the stable is dirt. The floor area in the feeding and milking area is concrete. This is a later addition and is dated in script "June 23, 1936." This change was introduced as the result of State of Maryland health regulations that required sanitary milking areas. The concrete floor made it easier for the dairymen to wash the milking area and it prevented the uncontrolled spread of cow waste around the milking area. All waste would either flow or be washed to the outside through the trough which has an outlet set into the foundation.

The concrete floor is laid on stone over dirt; there do not appear to be any wire mesh or reinforcing rods in the concrete. The concrete floor is higher in the center and slopes to either side. There are feeding/milking stations for fifty cows; twenty-five in each row. Each station is marked by a feeding depression with round iron posts or stanchions that came out of the foundation to secure the head of each cow. The iron posts have been removed. To the front of the cow station is a feeding trough. The feeding through is seventeen inches wide. To the rear is a waste trough. The waste trough for the south feeding row is sixteen inches wide; the rear waste trough is fourteen inches wide. When the concrete floor was installed, a row of wood columns was removed and replaced with four inch metal pipes. These pipes rest on the edge of the feed trough. The feeding stations are fourteen inches apart from edge to edge.

The stalls against the south wall occupy the first sixteen feet of the lower level from that wall surface. Their inner edge is defined by wooden railings set against the columns. Starting at the east

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end of the stalls, the largest stall was accessible from the outside through a door in the corner of the east gable end. Internally, there is a wood gate that would have controlled the access of the cows into the feeding and milking areas. This was the principal entrance and exit for the cows that used the barn. The interior wall surface against the south wall is horizontal boards nailed to the frame as a form of wainscoting. The height of the wainscoting is forty-eight inches. Above the wainscoting are the windows. These have been boarded over with old doors from a dwelling. The stalls contain wood feed bins nailed to the inside partitions. The feed bins were designed to hold straw or hay.

Just to the west of the first stall, there is another and smaller stall. The arrangement is similar to the first except that there is no access directly onto the feeding and milking floor. Access is only along an open passage along the outside wall. Beyond that is a small passageway that would have allowed controlled access by the cows through a chute from the outside onto the milking and feeding floors. Beyond that there is another stall area. Finally, there is a work area and open storage area in the southwest corner of the barn. This area provided dry storage for feed bags and tools or other needs for the dairymen.

The exposed nature of the lower level allows a close examination of the interior framing system. As with the rest of the barn, there does not appear to have been any reused lumber in the original construction of the barn. The wood posts or support columns are nine and seven-eighths inches square. The posts support girders that are eleven and seven-eighths inches high and seven and seven-eighths inches wide. Floor joists rest on top of the girders. The floor joists are twelve inches high and two and seven-eighths inches wide. The joists are set twenty-one inches apart. Additional support for the floor joists is provided by diagonal bridging nailed between the joists in an "X"

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pattern. The girders are set seventeen feet and four inches, on center, apart from east to west. The posts are eight feet apart from north to south. The floor boards are five and one-half inches wide.

In the center of the lower level and against the north wall, there is a wooden chute. This appears to have been part of a feeding system. However, the use of the barn for nondairy activities in the past thirty years has removed all evidence of additional machinery or other chutes that might have been connected to this last remaining piece. The chute is attached to the floor to the east of the north wall bridge to the upper level.

The only access to the upper level from the lower level is a set of stairs by the stalls and west of the center. The stairs rise to the next level. At the next level, the stairs are protected by an enclosed wood structure and accessed by a door. This may have been a safety feature added at a later date and perhaps by the state park staff.

The upper level is open to the roof. The roof is supported by columns and a truss system that consists of vertical king posts and angle braces. Horizontal members run from each post parallel to the north and south walls. Additional horizontal members stretch from the main posts to the roof plates on top of the north and south walls. All of the main posts and the horizontal framing members are eight inches by eight inches in size. They are connected by mortise and tenon joints.

As is typical for feed storage levels, the exterior siding is nailed onto the frame and not set hard against each adjoining piece. The voids average about one-quarter of an inch. There is no insulation on the outside walls and there is no interior wall surface other than the back side of the exterior siding.

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At the top of the upper level and secured to the roof ridge, there is a travel pulley. Set onto an iron track, this pulley and crane system would have been used to move feed and hay bales about the barn. Just under the roof and at the center of the barn, there is a work platform. Access to this platform was by a series of ladders set against the frame.

The roof consists of rafter blades with purlins set into the upper face. The current roof surface is tin. The original surface may have been wooden shingles. At the roof ridge, there are three ventilators or louvered boxes. These are open underneath and allow fresh air to circulate about the feed. They also were part of a fresh air system that impacted the lower level. However, any direct connection between the roof louvers and the lower level has been lost over the past thirty years.

On the exterior, the only remaining silo is located on the east wall. Set on a concrete pad and foundation, the remaining silo is sixteen feet across and made of hollow tile. Each tile is six inches square. The remaining silo has cast iron doors set into cast iron frames. These doors provided interior access and also allowed feed to be carried across from the upper level and back to the lower level. The silo foundation associated with the remaining silo on the east end is eleven feet across. The two silo foundations on the west end are eleven feet across. There is no manufacturer's plate or builder's information on this remaining silo. The construction of the silo is such that they might have been part of the original barn. However, the use of concrete for their bases tends to argue for a later date as concrete was used but not common on rural farms in the first years of this century.

Because of past and recent landscape changes around the barn, there is no remaining evidence of a barn yard or other support features. The barn sits in isolation against the hill to its north. About

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80 yards to the southwest of the barn, there is a small stand of pine trees that have been pointed out as the location of the associated house for this barn. The house was removed in the 1980s.

Other than the sign on the upper section of the south wall, there are no other names or other identifying features for this barn or for the farm. However, there is a small board that appears to have come from a packing crate set into the south wall and as part of a repair to the wall for the easternmost stall area. In block lettering in black paint the board is stenciled:

RT L. HALLE
MK. McCLUCKIE
L E. HEBNER
OND HELMICK

There is another name on the bottom of the board but it is partially cut off and is not readable. The farm was established in the early part of this century by the McCluckie family. It is assumed that the board refers to a cooperative selling program for dairy products in which these individuals participated.

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The Clover Hill Barn at the Rocky Gap State Park is one of the few remaining dairy barns that survive from the early part of the twentieth century. Although Allegany County is not usually known as a farming and dairy area, there were local farms such as the Clover Hill Farm that provided milk and dairy products for the local population. At the time that this barn was built about 1911, very little milk was processed at the farm. Most of the milk was sold to cooperatives or to commercial dairies for processing. Because of its association with an important agricultural tradition in the far western section of Maryland and in Allegany County, the Clover Hill Barn is significant and an appropriate candidate for study and recordation.

According to information already on file with the Maryland Historical Trust and in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, the Clover Hill Farm Barn was built about 1911 (Biedka, 1997). According to that same source, this was the year that the McCluckie family purchased the property about six miles east of Cumberland and alongside of the main road to Cumberland from Hagerstown, Maryland. The National Pike was an important transportation route that dates to the eighteen century and continues in use as part of the Interstate Highway System. The farm's location along that route would have made it easier for the milk to be transported to a commercial processor. Although there is no information to support this, if the family that owned this farm maintained a local dairy and milk business, the location along the main route would have made it easier to supply a local market.

As is traditional in agricultural and rural areas, even those where the main emphasis is on industrial production or natural resource extraction, farming and dairying are important pursuits. Without some form of local food production, too much of the local industrial production is shifted to buying food and it becomes difficult to generate needed profits to pay workers or for workers to

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maintain an appropriate life style if food costs are excessive. Accordingly, the agriculture sector for Allegany County played an important role in the industrial and mining success of the county.

The nineteenth century saw considerable change in farming and dairying practices. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, most farm products were either consumed on the farm or sold locally for cash or for exchange. However, as the century progressed, the widespread development of canals and then railroads made it easier for farmers to ship their products to urban markets or to central locations for processing. Also, plowing and harvesting equipment and improved agricultural practices made it easier to work the fields and to increase yields. Additionally, improvements in processing made it easier to ship finished agricultural products long distances. The development of canning technology for food preservation and the introduction of milk separating and evaporating machinery had a similar impact on dairy operations. Accelerated by the demand for food and the shortages of labor during the Civil War, commercial food processing machinery altered farming. In addition to changing the nature of the work, it also raised the costs of farming and increased the need to capitalize farming operations. This made agriculture much more exposed to trends in urban and foreign markets and to the national economy. The use of refrigerated cars and factory processing of farm products, especially dairy products, led to less production on the farms (Pirtle 1973:8).

The primary agricultural products in nineteenth-century Allegany County were wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn. Because of the topography of the county, most farming took place in valleys and on gentle slopes. As a result, there were pockets of farming activity for food crops and similar pockets for dairy crops. Later in the century, orchard corps became an important commercial enterprise on agricultural land.

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A county directory from 1878-1879 reveals those pockets as around Flintstone and Oldtown in the central part of the county and around Frostburg, LaVale, Mount Savage, Lonaconing and Barton in the western portion of the county. There were also a number of Cumberland residents who listed themselves as farmers (Stegmaier 1976:213). Secondary sources do not show the extent of the farming population based on the total population but it does not appear to be a significant percentage of households. Additionally, secondary sources don't show the crop yields and market information. However, based on that locational information and along with a lack of commercial dairying or farming in the eastern portion of the county (Mash 1996), it would appear that the Clover Hill Farm is located in the secondary region for farming and dairying operation.

Like much of the country in the late 1870s and 1880s, Allegany County went through a depression caused by changes in the market and the disruption caused by the end of the Civil War. As the economy began to improve in the 1880s, farmers found that they were able to better participate in the new regional and urban markets for their products by joining cooperative associations and by selling their products to commercial processors. The rise of the Grange system and other social and economic associations directed to farmers trace their roots to this period of social and economic change. Allegany County farmers and dairymen participated in those changes, but much later than the central and eastern portions of the State of Maryland. The local chapters of the State Grange were not organized until the early twentieth century (Jenkins 1975:205). The various histories of Allegany County do not indicate when other agricultural societies or cooperatives were founded or where they might be located. However, it is a safe assumption that they began to become more organized by the end of the 1890s.

With this background, the Clover Hill Farm can be seen as part of a local dairy system that emphasized the local production of milk with Holstein cows and that the milk was sold off the farm

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for processing. There were several milk cooperatives in Cumberland that would have provided a ready market for Clover Hill Farm milk. The largest of the cooperatives appears to have been the Queen City Dairy. It is not clear when the cooperative was organized but it was advertising in city directories in the 1920s and was in business until the late 1950s. A specific study of the dairy industry in the western portion of Maryland and an analysis of census data and production records might more clearly demonstrate the true nature of the dairy industry in this region. For example, it is not clear why Garrett County farmers were joining Allegany cooperatives and sending their milk to "augment" the supplies in Allegany County during World War II (Cumberland News 1943).

According to local residents, the Queen City Dairy was the buyer of all of the local milk from the 1940s until the local dairy industry dried up in the mid 1960s. The local cooperatives and farmers were not able to compete with Pennsylvania dairy producers and the larger regional and national milk producers that took advantage of Allegany County and Cumberland's transportation system to bring in cheaper milk and dairy products (Twigg 1997).

The barn at Clover Hill Farm is typical of large commercial dairy barns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The older and somewhat smaller barns of the early nineteenth century were not adequate for factory or commercial farming. In addition to their small size and limited area for milking, they were found to be not suitable for the sanitary concerns for drinking milk that arose as a better understanding of disease and biology developed during the course of the century. The large upper floor provided sufficient storage for feed over a winter, especially in a climate that records significant quantities of snow. The lower level was a milking area and a feeding area. It also provided stalls and pens for calving and for vealing, although they were not extensive in this particular barn. However, even this barn had to be modernized in 1936 to keep pace with changing health regulations. Milk and dairy products were highly regulated by the government and each county had

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a system of inspectors to ensure that the milk and the cows were healthy and that proper storage containers were available for the raw milk and for any finished products that might be sold from the farm.

There are almost no other similar barns in the local area. According to long-time area resident and Rocky Gap State Park Employee JaniceTwigg, there is a similar barn just east of the Clover Hill Barn and along the old Route 40. However, that barn was not accessible for comparison purposes. There are similar barns in pattern and size in Washington and Frederick Counties in Maryland. They are very common in the Pennsylvania countryside just north of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line and extending eastward toward the central part of that state.

The available secondary sources do not provide any information on the McCluckie family in published secondary sources or in the files of the Maryland Rooms at the Allegany Public Library or at the Allegany Community College. Census records and land records were not searched for information on the family or for this particular piece of property.

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COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING INFORMATION

The Clover Hill Barn is located in Allegany County. This places the Barn in the Western Maryland region of the state. By historic theme the barn represents the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance that began about 1870 and continued until about 1930. It was also important to the next period, the Modern Period, because of its continued use as a dairy farm until the mid 1960s. The significant theme for this barn is agriculture.

An important subtheme for this property is its conversion from a dairy farm to a regional state park by the State of Maryland in the 1960s. This apparently occurred at about the same time as the dairy industry was becoming less profitable and the local dairy farmers were losing their markets to regional and national dairy producers.

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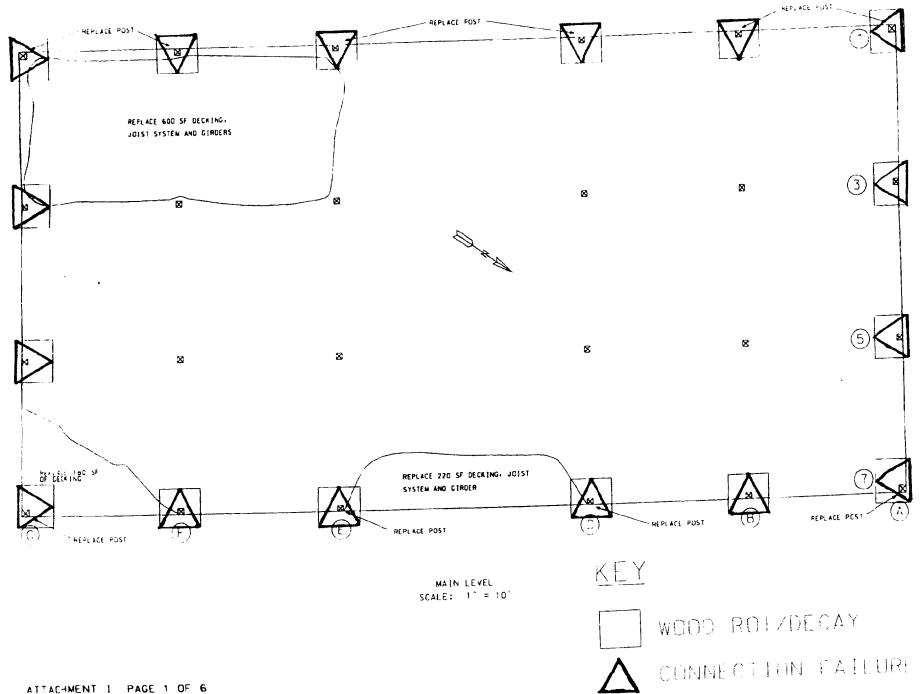
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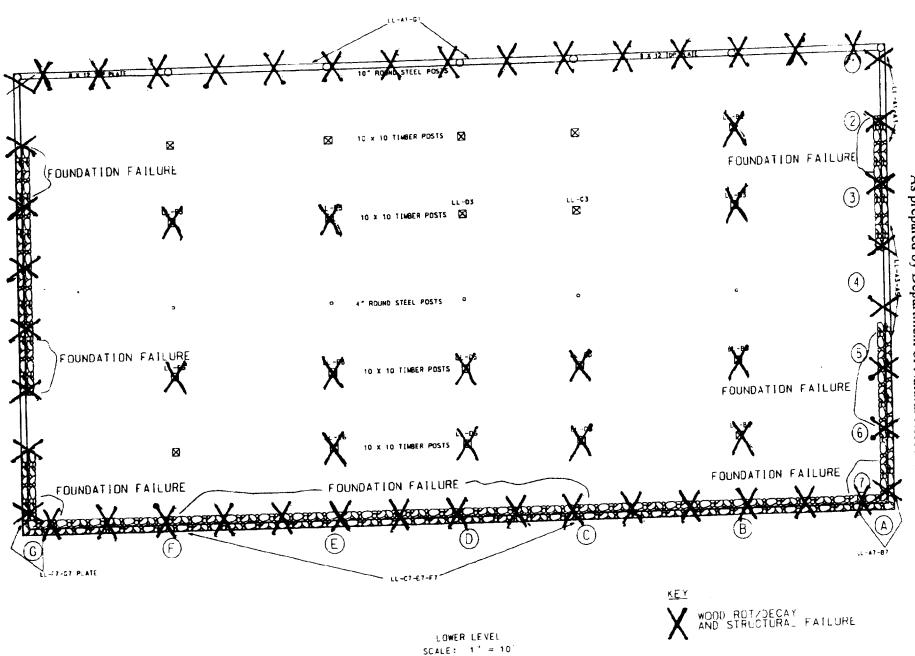
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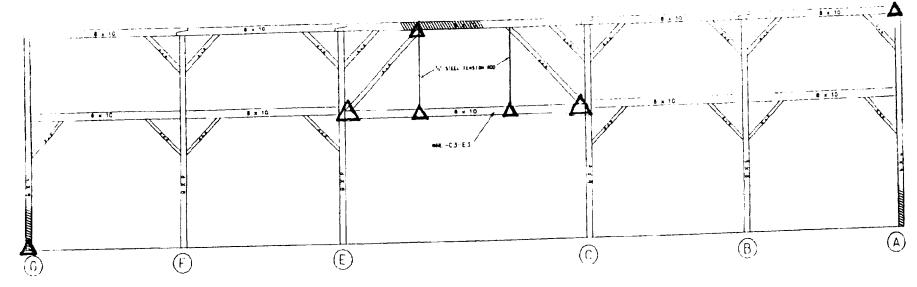
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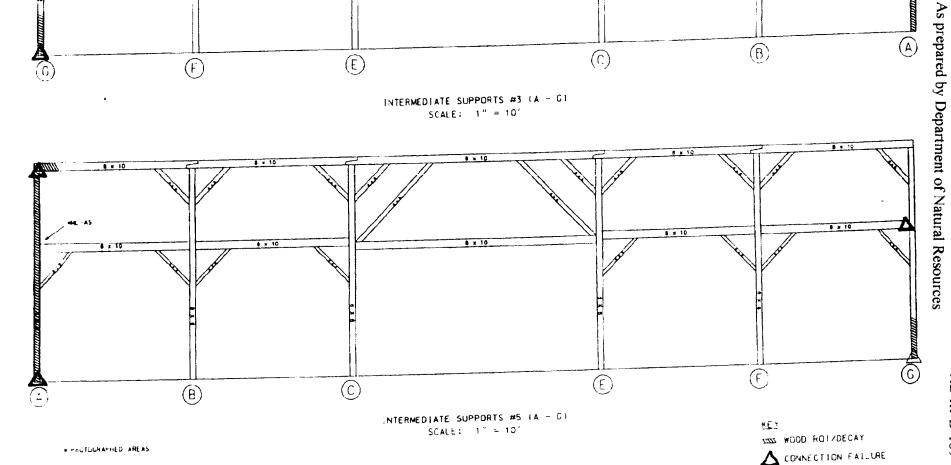
Rocky Gap S. P/ Allegany County Martin Moun N39° 41.760' W78° 39.203' Clover Hill Barn Rocky Gap State Park Exit © 1996 DeLorme Street Atlas USA AL-III- C-169



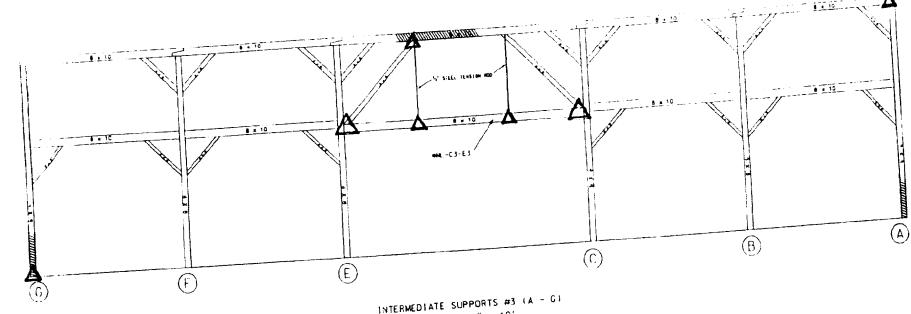




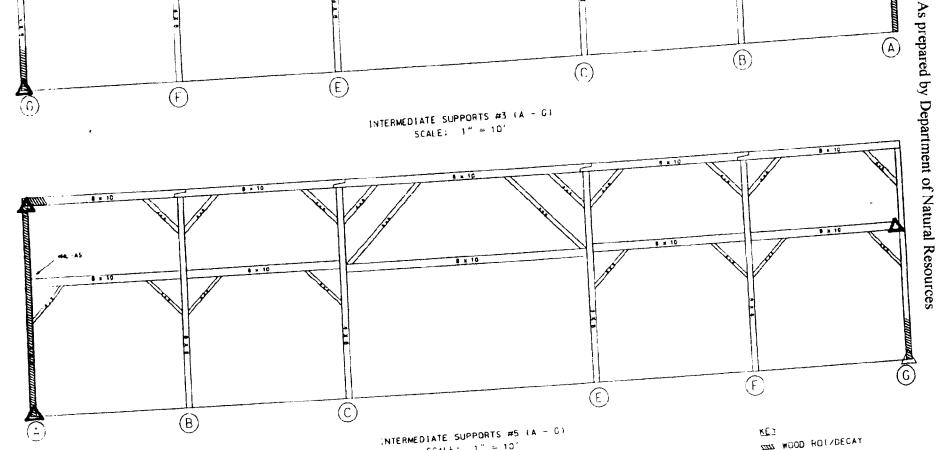
INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS #3 (A - G) SCALE: 1" = 10"



ATTACHMENT 1 PAGE 3 OF 6



INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS #3 (A - G)
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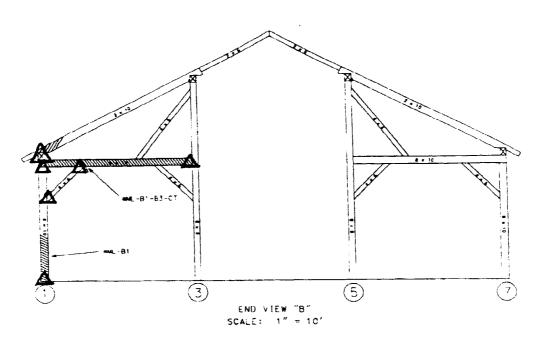


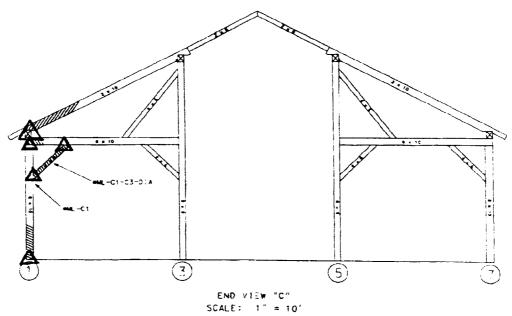
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* PHOTOGRAPHED AREAS

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As prepared by Department of Natural Resources





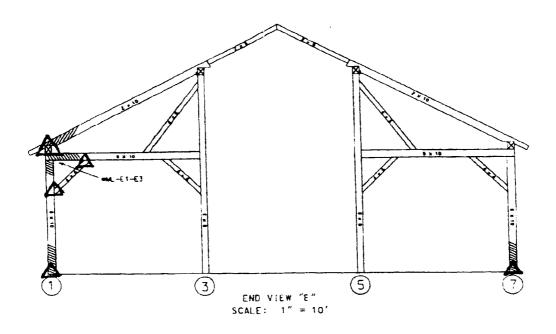
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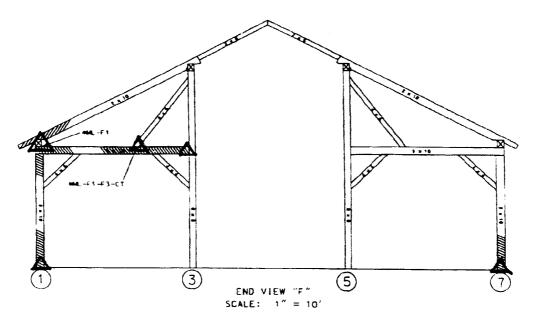
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ATTACHMENT I PAGE 4 OF 6

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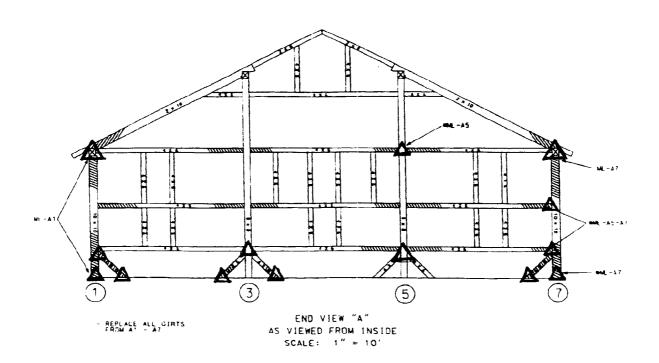
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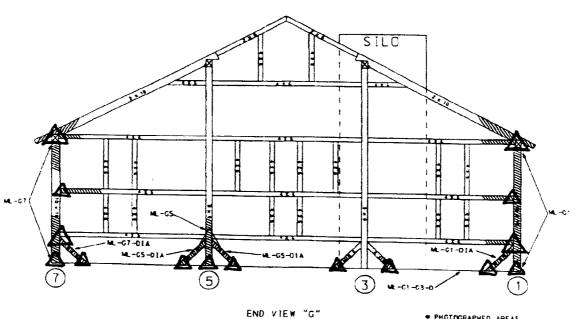
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ATTACHMENT I PAGE 5 OF 6

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AS VIEWED FROM INSIDE SCALE: 1" = 10'

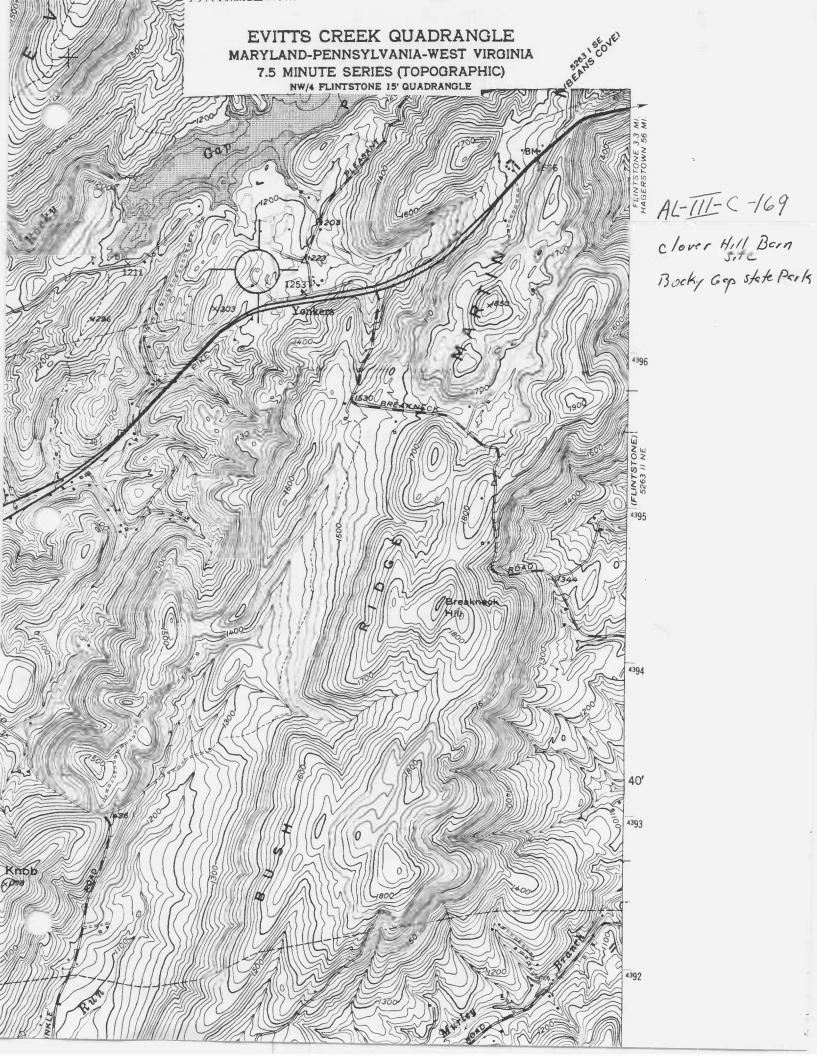
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WOOD ROT/DECAY

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ATTACHMENT 1 PAGE 6 OF 6





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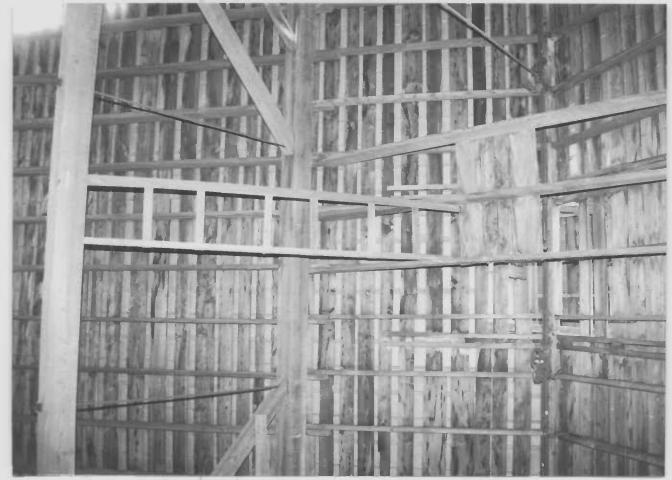
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Rahy Gap St.
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Preservation Associates



A-S
Rocky Gop 3 PL
Clove His fam.". house
N.W. View
Aug 1918

AL-111-C-169 DNR Survey

Paula er

Preservation Associates